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09/711,362	11/10/2000	Yoshiaki Yokoyama	Yaguchi-0016	6786
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EXAMINER

LEUNG, JENNIFER A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1764

DATE MAILED: 09/01/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/711,362

Applicant(s)

YOKOYAMA ET AL.

Examiner

Jennifer A. Leung

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 June 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

1. Applicant's amendment submitted on June 8, 2006 has been received and carefully considered. Claims 21-36 are cancelled. Claims 1-20 are active.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

2. Claims 1-7, 10-12 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bassereau (US 2,446,403).

Regarding claim 1, Bassereau (Figure; column 2, lines 27-48; column 3, line 61 to column 4, line 42) discloses an apparatus comprising:

a first hermetic chamber (i.e., furnace 1, in communication with hood 5) having a first opening (i.e., at the location of the fluid tight connection means 8);

a tube (i.e., a condenser 4a comprising a cylinder of sheet metal) capable of inserting into the first opening located at connection means 8; the tube 4a having a second opening on an end facing the first hermetic chamber 1/5 (i.e., the left open end of the condenser tube 4a, not labeled) and a third opening on the tube (i.e., another opening 4c on the opposite end of the tube); and

a first hermetic door (i.e., closure plate 9), placed outside the first hermetic chamber 1/5.

Bassereau teaches that during an inserting operation (i.e., during condensation of metallic vapors generated by furnace 1), the hermetic door 9 is shifted to position 9a (i.e., to the interior of fluid-tight compartment 10) such that the hermetic door 9 is substantially shielded from the

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hermetic chamber 1/5 when tube 4a is inserted into the first opening. At the end of a condensation operation, tube 4a is removed from the first opening and shifted to a recovery chamber (i.e., auxiliary chamber 7), and the hermetic door 9 is subsequently closed (i.e., to position 9b), thus maintaining air-tight conditions for both chambers 1/5 and 7 (see column 4, lines 18-42).

Bassereau is silent as to the first hermetic door 9 being positioned specifically between the second opening (i.e., the open left end of condenser 4a, unlabeled) and third opening 4c of the tube when the insertion of the tube 4a into the first opening 2a is completed (i.e., a completed insertion is shown in the figure). In contrast, Bassereau illustrates the hermetic door 9 being located beyond the third opening 4c of the tube 4a when the insertion of the tube into the first opening 2a is completed. Bassereau (see column 2, lines 40-43), however, teaches that,

*“In all cases, the sealing means [9] is preferably placed beyond range of the vapors and is not exposed to deterioration by these vapors and metallic deposits.”*

The above passage suggests that the location of the hermetic door 9 as shown in the figure is merely an example of a “preferred” embodiment, and therefore, the shown location does not teach away from a broader disclosure or other door locations.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to position the first hermetic door 9 at other suitable locations beyond the range of the vapors (such as the claimed location between the second and third openings of the tube 4a when insertion is completed) in the apparatus of Bassereau, on the basis of suitability for the intended use and absent showing any unexpected results thereof, because the shifting of location of parts was held to have been obvious, *In re Japikse*, 181 F.2d 1019, 1023, 86 USPQ 70, 73 (CCPA

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1950), and where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art, *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have arrived at the claimed hermetic door location because one of ordinary skill in the art would have realized that such location would lie beyond the range of the vapors, for minimizing the exposure of the hermetic door to deterioration by these vapors and metallic deposits, as suggested by Bassereau above.

Regarding claim 2, Bassereau discloses an exhaust system (i.e., outlet **7a**, connected to an evacuation means, not shown) for exhausting the first hermetic chamber **1/5** via the second opening and the third opening of the tube when the tube **4a** is inserted into the first opening.

Regarding claim 3, Bassereau discloses that the first hermetic chamber **1/5** maintains a vacuum state when the first hermetic door **9** is at a closing position **9b** (see column 4, lines 19-42), while the tube **4a** is allowed to be replaced (i.e., with “another chamber provided with an empty condenser,” see column 3, lines 17-22).

Regarding claim 4, Bassereau discloses that the exhaust system (i.e., connected to the outlet **7a**) exhausts the first hermetic chamber **1/5** when the first hermetic door **9** is at an opening position **9a**, and the exhausting system is isolated from the first hermetic chamber **1/5** when the first hermetic door **9** is at a closing position **9b** (see column 4, lines 19-42), so that the tube **4a** is allowed to be replaced (i.e., with “another chamber provided with an empty condenser,” see column 3, lines 17-22).

Regarding claim 5, Bassereau discloses a means for cooling the tube **4a** (i.e., a temperature regulating means **6**) when the tube is inserted into the first opening.

Regarding claim 6, Bassereau discloses means for regulating a temperature of the first hermetic chamber 1/5 when the first hermetic door 9 is at an opening position 9a and a closing position 9b (i.e., the furnace 1 comprising heating means, not shown; also, the hood 5 comprises temperature regulating means 6; see column 3, lines 63-71).

Regarding claim 7, Bassereau discloses means (i.e., rollers 20 mounted on hood 4 and chamber 7), placed along the inserting direction of the tube 4a, for guiding an inserting operation of the tube (see column 4, lines 34-36).

Regarding claim 10, a second hermetic chamber (i.e., auxiliary chamber 7) adjoins the first hermetic chamber 1/5 with the first hermetic door 9 therebetween, wherein the tube 4a is inserted into the first opening at the location of connecting means 8 from the second hermetic chamber 7 (see Figure).

Regarding claim 11, an exhaust system is connected to the first hermetic chamber 1/5 via the second hermetic chamber 7 (i.e., via outlet 7a; see column 4, lines 30-42).

Regarding claim 12, the third opening 4c of the tube 4a and the exhaust system (i.e., connected to outlet 7a, not shown) are hermetically connected when the tube 4a is inserted into the first opening of the first hermetic chamber 1/5 (see Figure).

Regarding claim 19, Bassereau discloses means (i.e., cooling means 14; Figure; column 4, lines 43-45) for regulating the temperature in the second hermetic chamber 7.

3. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tejima et al. (JP 9-248549) in view of Bassereau (US 2,446,403).

[NOTE: The citations for Tejima et al. have been taken from TESHIMA et al. (US 6,332,909), the English language equivalent of Tejima et al., for translation purposes only].

Regarding claims 1-4 and 8, Tejima et al. (FIGs. 6-8; see TESHIMA et al., column 53, line 45 to column 54, line 65) discloses an apparatus comprising:

a first hermetic chamber (i.e., gas tight vessel **601**; FIG. 8) having a first opening (i.e., located at the right wall of the vessel **601**), wherein the first hermetic chamber **601** may comprise a plurality of linearly arranged first openings (i.e., in communication with plural recovering chambers **605**; see FIG. 6); and

a first hermetic door provided at each of the first openings (i.e., shown as partitions **610** in FIG. 8), placed outside the first hermetic chamber **601** and capable of opening and closing the first opening.

The apparatus further comprises an exhaust system **606** for exhausting the metallic vapors through the plurality of first openings when the first hermetic doors **610** are opened, and a recovery means in the form of a chamber **611** in communication with a recovering chamber **605** for receiving and condensing the metallic vapor exhausted through each of the first openings.

Tejima is silent as to the recovery means comprising the instantly claimed structure of a tube capable of inserting into the first opening, the tube having a second opening on a side facing the first hermetic chamber **601** and a third opening on the tube, such that the exhaust system **606** exhausts the first hermetic chamber **601** via the second opening and the third opening of the tube when the tube is inserted into the first opening.

Bassereau (see Figure) teaches an apparatus comprising a recovery means having a structure of a tube (i.e., a condenser **4a** comprising a cylinder of sheet metal) capable of inserting into a first opening of a hermetic chamber (i.e., furnace 1, in communication with hood 5), the tube having a second opening on an end facing the hermetic chamber (i.e., the left open end of

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the condenser tube 4a, not labeled) and a third opening on the tube (i.e., another opening 4c on the opposite end of the tube); such that an exhaust system (i.e., connected to outlet 7a, not shown) exhausts the hermetic chamber 1/5 via the second opening (i.e., the open end) and the third opening 4c of the tube 4a when the tube is inserted into the first opening, the recovery means functioning to receive and condense the metallic vapor exhausted through the first opening of the first hermetic chamber 1/5.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the recovery means of Bassereau for the recovery means in the apparatus of Tejima et al., on the basis of suitability for the intended use thereof, because the recovery and condensation of the metallic vapour by means of the tube 4a allows for the condensed metal to be easily transferred, within the tube, from one apparatus to the next for further treatment, as taught by Bassereau (see column 3, lines 25-44).

The collective teaching of Tejima et al. and Bassereau is silent as to the specifically claimed placement of the first hermetic door between the second opening and the third opening of the tube, such that the first hermetic door is shielded from the first hermetic chamber by the tube when insertion of the tube into the first opening is complete. In contrast, Bassereau illustrates the hermetic door 9 being located beyond the third opening 4c of the tube 4a when the insertion of the tube into the first opening 2a is completed. Bassereau (see column 2, lines 40-43), however, teaches that,

*“In all cases, the sealing means [9] is preferably placed beyond range of the vapors and is not exposed to deterioration by these vapors and metallic deposits.”*

The above passage suggests that the location of the hermetic door 9 as shown in the figure is



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merely an example of a “preferred” embodiment, and therefore, the shown location does not teach away from a broader disclosure or other door locations.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to position the first hermetic door at other suitable locations beyond the range of the vapors (such as the claimed location between the second and third openings of the tube when insertion is completed) in the modified apparatus of Tejima et al., on the basis of suitability for the intended use and absent showing any unexpected results thereof, because the shifting of location of parts was held to have been obvious, *In re Japikse*, 181 F.2d 1019, 1023, 86 USPQ 70, 73 (CCPA 1950), and where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art, *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have arrived at the claimed hermetic door location because one of ordinary skill in the art would have realized that such location would lie beyond the range of the vapors, which would thereby minimize the exposure of the hermetic door to deterioration by these vapors and metallic deposits, as suggested by Bassereau above.

Regarding claim 5, Bassereau further teaches means for cooling the tube 4a (i.e., a temperature regulating means 6) when the tube is inserted into the first opening.

Regarding claim 6, Tejima et al. discloses means for regulating a temperature of the first hermetic chamber 601 when the first hermetic door 610 is open or closed (i.e., the temperature adjusting means for chamber 601; see TESHIMA et al. FIG. 7 and column 53, lines 57-62).

Regarding claim 7, Bassereau teaches means, placed along the inserting direction of tube 4a, for guiding a tube inserting operation (i.e., rollers 20, flange 2a, rod 12; see Figure; column

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4, lines 19-36).

Regarding claim 9, the same comments with respect to the combination of Tejima et al. and Bassereau, above, apply. In addition, Tejima et al. discloses that the apparatus may be configured such that a plurality of the first hermetic chambers are linearly arranged (e.g., chambers 102 and 103), said first hermetic chambers being portioned off by openable and closeable partition 105c (see TESHIMA et al. column 46, lines 27-46)

Regarding claim 10, Tejima et al. (FIG. 8) discloses a second hermetic chamber (i.e. chamber 611) adjoining the first hermetic chamber 601, with hermetic door 610 being located there between (see TESHIMA et al. column 54, lines 38-43). In the modified apparatus, the tube would inherently be inserted into the first opening of the first hermetic chamber 601 from the second hermetic chamber 611 (i.e., see Bassereau, wherein tube 4a is inserted into the first opening via auxiliary chamber 7, or the second hermetic chamber).

Regarding claims 11 and 12, Tejima et al. (FIG. 8) discloses an exhaust system 606 connected to the first hermetic chamber 601 via the second hermetic chamber 611 (TESHIMA et al. column 54, lines 8-13 and 44-45). As modified by Bassereau (column 4, lines 19-43), the third opening of the tube and the exhaust system 606 would inherently be hermetically connected when the tube is inserted into the first opening of the first hermetic chamber 601.

Regarding claims 13 and 14, invoking 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph, Applicants disclose on page 27, line 23 to page 28, line 5 of the specification that the “means for performing pressure regulation” may comprise “an exhaust means, a pressurizing means, and a pressure measuring means,” wherein the exhaust means may comprise “various kind of vacuum pumps,” the pressurizing means may comprise a gas introduced into the system, and the pressure

measuring means may comprise “a Bourdon tube, a Pirani gauge, or the like.”

Tejima et al. discloses means (i.e., a pressure adjusting system with a pressurizing system, an exhausting system and a pressure sensor; see TESHIMA et al., FIG. 7 and column 53, lines 57-62) for performing pressure regulation for the second hermetic chamber **611** and the first hermetic chamber **601**. In the modified apparatus of Tejima et al., the provision of the tube (i.e., condenser tube **4a** of Bassereau) would inherently define “a space” between the tube and the second hermetic chamber **611**, and therefore, the means for performing pressure regulation would inherently perform pressure regulation in such space. Although the relative pressure measurements within the recited locations of the apparatus are not stated (i.e., within the space between the tube and the second hermetic chamber, or within the first hermetic chamber, or within the tube), the modified apparatus of Tejima et al. meets the claim, since the specific pressures depend on the intended use of the apparatus, and the disclosed means for performing pressure regulation is structurally capable of performing the claimed functions.

Regarding claim 15, Tejima et al. discloses the means for performing pressure regulation has a means for supplying a carrier gas to the second hermetic chamber **611** (i.e., via a carrier gas introducing system; see TESHIMA et al. column 54, lines 38-43) and thus, inherently, to a space between the tube and the second hermetic chamber.

Regarding to claims 16 and 17, Tejima et al. discloses the provision of a filter means comprising a wet filter (i.e. exhaust gas washing apparatus **2006** with alkaline-water shower, for example; TESHIMA et al. column 58, lines 37-41) in a separate embodiment of the invention. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a filter means, such that it were placed between the second hermetic chamber **611** and

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the exhaust system 606, in the modified apparatus of Tejima et al., since the filter means would enable the purification of exhaust gas to environmentally safe levels, as taught by Tejima et al.

Regarding claim 18, Bassereau teaches, “it is required simply to wait until the condenser of the preceding operation is sufficiently cooled to permit opening of the auxiliary chamber, to remove the full condenser and insert an empty condenser,” column 3, lines 1-16). Thus, the second hermetic chamber of the modified apparatus would, inherently, comprise a second hermetic door for replacing the tube with a second tube.

Regarding claim 19, Tejima discloses means for regulating a temperature in the second hermetic chamber 611 (i.e., temperature adjusting means, not shown; TESHIMA et al. column 54, lines 38-43).

Regarding claim 20, Tejima discloses means for supplying a non-oxidizing gas to the second hermetic chamber 611 (i.e., a carrier gas introducing system; TESHIMA et al. column 54, lines 38-43, and also lines 19-27).

### ***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant’s arguments with respect to the rejection of claims 1-7 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Küntziger et al. (US 3,888,123) has been fully considered. The rejection, however, has been withdrawn in view of Applicant’s amendments to claim 1.

5. Applicant's arguments filed June 8, 2006 with respect to the rejection<sup>5</sup> under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants (beginning on page 10, last paragraph) argue that,

“... the Official Action surmises that the differences between the location or arrangement of parts in the claimed invention and the inventions in the cited reference is an obvious shifting of parts... The Official Action is *using the Bassereau reference to*

*provide the motivation* to modify that reference either alone or when combined with the Tejima et al. reference to include a feature (namely, the orientation of the first hermetic door with respect to the second and third openings), *when the Bassereau reference never teaches or even suggests such a feature...*

The Official Action suggests that the rearrangement of parts involves only routine skill in the art... As noted in MPEP 2144.04 VI.C., “[t]he mere fact that a worker in the art could rearrange the parts of the reference device to meet the terms of the claims on appeal is not by itself sufficient to support a finding of obviousness. The prior art must provide a motivation or reason for the worker in the art, without the benefit of the appellant’s specification, to make the necessary changes in the reference device.” No such motivation is present in either of the cited references.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. The Examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation was found in the Bassereau reference, which taught,

“In all cases, the sealing means [the hermetic door] is preferably placed beyond range of the vapors and is not exposed to deterioration by these vapors and metallic deposits.” (column 2, lines 40-44).

The Examiner asserts that one having ordinary skill in the art would have applied this teaching to determine other workable locations for the hermetic door with respect to the other elements of the apparatus, in order to minimize the contact of the door with the vapors and metallic deposits emitted from the chamber. The specific phrases of “[i]n all cases” and “preferably placed” used

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by Bassereau further suggest that the specific door location illustrated in the Figure is not “critical”, and other door locations would be suitable so long as the door locations met the criteria set forth above. In addition, the Examiner asserts that motivation for shifting the location of the hermetic door, with respect to the other elements of the apparatus, is found in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, because it has been held that the rearrangement of parts merely involves routine skill in the art.

Applicants (page 11, within the last paragraph) further argue,

“... The Official Action suggests that the statement in the Bassereau reference that the sealing means is *preferably* placed beyond the range of the vapors and is not exposed to deterioration by these vapors and metallic deposits provides the motivation needed to modify the Bassereau invention to include the features of the present invention. However, the Applicants note that the Bassereau describes an invention that presumably achieves such goals without the need for any modifications...”

The Examiner maintains that the specifically claimed embodiment of the first hermetic door being positioned between the second opening and the third opening, when tube insertion is completed, would have been obvious over the disclosure of Bassereau, despite the absence of an illustration of such embodiment, because it has been held that disclosed examples and preferred embodiments do not constitute a teaching away from a broader disclosure or non-preferred embodiments. *In re Susi*, 440 F.2d 442, 169 USPQ 423 (CCPA 1971).

Applicants (page 12, second paragraph) further argue,

... the closure (9) is used for maintaining a vacuum state of the auxiliary chamber (7), and not for opening and closing the furnace (1)... when the chamber (7) is disconnected from the hood (5), chamber (1) is not shielded at all. This means that the closure (9) is not intended for closing and opening the furnace (1). To the contrary, the

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present invention recites a first hermetic door capable of opening and closing a first opening of the first hermetic chamber.”

The Examiner respectfully disagrees and maintains that Bassereau, alone or in combination with Tejima, structurally meets the claims. A recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. In the instant case, the closure (9) is capable of performing the intended use of opening and closing the opening of the hermetic chamber (1), i.e., when the auxiliary chamber (7) is connected to the hood (5) of Bassereau.

Applicants (page 13, beginning at line 3) lastly argue that the Examiner’s obviousness rejections are based on the improper application of hindsight. In response, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

### ***Conclusion***

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

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the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

\* \* \*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jennifer A. Leung whose telephone number is (571) 272-1449. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30 am - 5:30 pm Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn A. Caldarola can be reached on (571) 272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Jennifer A. Leung  
August 29, 2006 

  
ALEXA DOROSHENK NECKEL  
PRIMARY EXAMINER